

GORE WILL ANSWER
BOND CHARGE TO-DAY

Blind Senator to Tell of Incident That Caused Woman's \$50,000 Suit.

ADMISSION OF "FRAMEUP"

Witness Says Disappointed Office-seekers Laid "Plant" for Victim.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 13.—United States Senator Gore will take the stand to-morrow in his own defense in the \$50,000 damage suit brought against him by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, according to a statement made by one of his counsel after court closed this afternoon.

This indicates that the case is drawing to a close and that a verdict of the jury may be expected the first of next week. The prosecution completed its case this morning. James Jacobs, whose name had been mentioned in the examination of every witness and in whose room in the Whittaker Hotel in Washington the assault charge is alleged to have been committed, was not called by the plaintiff, although he has been attending court under subpoena. This was a considerable surprise.

Counsel for Senator Gore has sought throughout the trial to establish Jacobs' connection with an alleged conspiracy to bring about the political destruction of the blind Senator. By their own witnesses and through suggestions of impeachment of several of Mrs. Bond's witnesses they tried to establish that Jacobs, Mr. Bond, T. E. Robertson and J. P. McMurray took part in the conspiracy.

D. M. Beatty, a wealthy farmer living near Jones City, Okla., and W. T. Lutz, a merchant of Wellington, testified in testimony of Senator Gore that he had sought political favors from Gore or any one else either for themselves or for friends. Local managers of three telegraph companies also testified that they had sought political patronage from Gore.

Says Mrs. Bond Drank Beer.

Attorney J. Will Laves admitted on the stand that his application for an appointment as probate attorney in the Federal civil service is pending. He testified that Dr. J. H. Earp told him that he had drunk beer in a cafe with Mrs. Bond, herself testified that she did not remember drinking beer with Dr. Earp, but was not certain.

Gore is drunk with power, but will pull him down off his high perch yet," Laves testified that Robertson told him.

D. M. Beatty testified that about two days ago he asked Dr. Earp what he thought of the charges against Gore. Beatty said that Earp replied:

"Well, we had to get together and get rid of the blind man. None of the ring can get anything as long as Senator Gore is around. Earp testified yesterday that Gore had failed to keep his promise 'to take care of him'."

Webster Spates, whose brother is manager of the Winston Hotel, testified that he, together with Robertson, was a member of an automobile party in Washington when Robertson remarked as they passed the Capitol building:

"If it had not been for Gore, Rogers would now be Secretary of the Interior and we would be in the office with our feet upon the table."

Spates admitted that since the automobile ride he had been appointed to a position in the Federal Department of Justice and was working out of Houston, Texas, and that he had been told by Robertson, who he had never applied for appointment, that he had never applied for appointment. He admitted that he expected to be reimbursed by Senator Gore for his expenses.

In coming here, although he asserted that neither Gore nor any one else had promised to pay him.

Robertson Blamed Gore.

W. T. Lutz, a merchant of Wellington, testified that he was in Washington district the last night of January 24 at the time there talked with Robertson, who said to him:

"I would have landed R. A. Rogers as Secretary of the Interior if it had not been for Senator Gore."

Smith Chambers, Democratic editor of the Tonkawa Chief and postmaster of Tonkawa, testified for Gore, said that he was in Washington on the night of the alleged assault upon Mrs. Bond. At a conference of the alleged conspirators which he attended, he said Robertson had a bundle of papers that he was the witness testified that he, the United States Senator, the Attorney-General and the District Attorney called to take up the Gore charges the matter could be laid before the Congress.

Chambers said that he knew several women in Washington who might be induced to push the charges against Gore.

On cross-examination, Chambers said that he obtained his appointment in August, but that he did not attribute it to Senator Gore's influence.

Chambers said he asked Jacobs after the Bond-Gore incident how the three came to be up there in the hotel at the time. Jacobs replied, according to the witness:

"It was a frameup."

Chambers said that several days ago he heard that the case was coming to trial, that he wrote to Senator Gore about the matter and that Gore and he talked over the telephone about the case, the conversation resulting in his appearance as a witness.

The depositions of Miss Iva Emery, sister of a member of the Washington Associated Press staff, was read in behalf of Gore.

She testified that the time of the Bond-Gore incident she was living at the Winston Hotel. She said that a few days later Mrs. Bond approached her and began to talk about the case.

About that time, according to Miss Emery, Jacobs appeared in the doorway and said to Mrs. Bond:

"Quit talking about the case and at the same time hooked toward the witness and said:

"We don't need the assistance of either you or your brother. We will get him yet."

FOOD PRICES STILL RISING.

Official Statistics Show They Advanced Even in Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Retail prices for food averaged upon such products as enter into daily consumption of the families of workmen were at a higher level on October 15, 1913, ten days after the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill went into effect, than at any time in twenty-three years and ten months, according to a statement made public today from the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

That even with the last year prices have been actually advancing is evidenced in the calculations, comparing prices of October 15, 1913, with those of the same date in 1912, for thirteen of the fifteen articles for which quotations are given, advanced and only two declined in price.

Potatoes advanced 12.3 per cent.; eggs, 14.2; round steak, 12.9; lamb, 10.5; corn, 8.3; sirloin steak, 8.3; bacon, 8.2; lard, 7.8; pork chops, 6.3; butter, 3.7; and, 2.7; corn meal, 1.7, and, 1.7 per cent.

PAQUIN GOWNS TO BE SHOWN.

Paris House Will Show Them on French Girls at Ritz-Carlton.

The local representative of the house of Paquin announced yesterday that arrangements have been completed with the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for an exhibition here of the full line of Paquin models spring gowns. Paquin is sending over about a hundred gowns and six French girls to exhibit them. The exhibition will begin about the first week of March.

This is the first time that Paquin models on the part of the French house, Charley Koeningwerther, the New York representative, explained last night, and will not in any way compete with the New York firm that carry Paquin gowns.

Not a dress will be sold at the show. It is merely an attempt by the Paris firm to familiarize the American public with the latest fashion in dressmaking. Each gown will be numbered, and if any of those who see the exhibition want to purchase they will be referred to the New York house which carries that model, or to an American dressmaker who has purchased that particular model at the Paris exhibition, a dressmaker may arrange for the purchase.

Continued from First Page.

STANDARD OIL AND CHINA ARE PARTNERS

Continued from First Page.

and Oil Company is the only big commercial enterprise of this country that has backed its oil lamps, but its ownership in the Chinese people.

"We have absolute confidence in China and the Chinese. We have been in China for many years, doing oil business with the Chinese. To all intents and purposes, we are a part of the Chinese. We have \$100,000,000 of business, with the Chinese 3,000 and 4,000 miles away in the interior. They are a splendid people and our confidence in them has been amply justified."

"Since 1903 we have been dealing directly with the Chinese. We got away from the oil lamps, but we got away through big wholesale merchants, then established our own selling agencies with the Chinese 3,000 and 4,000 miles away in the interior. They are a splendid people and our confidence in them has been amply justified."

"We gave them light," and Mr. Bemis here waved with extreme pride to a row of tin oil lamps, but our invention, through big wholesale merchants, then established our own selling agencies with the Chinese 3,000 and 4,000 miles away in the interior. They are a splendid people and our confidence in them has been amply justified."

"My pet," he said, "a perfect light and for 7 1/2 cents."

"We made them ourselves and sold them at a loss of one cent. The people here used oil in old days with a piece of cotton for a wick, and they produced nothing but smoke and darkness. We sold \$75,000 lamps the first year in 1903 and 2,000,000 the next. Our sales of oil have nearly tripled since then, going from 3,500,000 cases then to 9,000,000 last year."

"This lamp of mine has promoted industry in China and been a great uplift to the nation. They couldn't work in their silk after 4 o'clock in the day before they had it. Now they can work till 10 o'clock."

"I expect to spend \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in this new partnership in the near future. We urge and appeal to all merchants and commercial men of this country to join the movement of developing China."

"China is bound to progress, come what may, for internal disturbances cannot stop the great wave of advancement that has started."

The stocks of most of the Standard Oil subsidiaries strengthened on the news of the new field strategy. Standard Oil of New York jumped 1 1/2 points.

OPENS DOOR TO CAPITAL.

W. D. Straight Says Standard Oil Agreement Will Promote Trade.

Willard D. Straight, president of the American Asiatic Association, who represented the American group of negotiators, and is now associated with J. P. Morgan & Co., praised the Chinese Standard Oil agreement yesterday.

"As was stated at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association, the extension of our trade in the East depends primarily upon the initiative and enterprise of American business," said Mr. Straight, when asked his opinion of the agreement.

As president of the Asiatic Association, whose object is to promote the closer relations of the two countries.

"The Standard Oil Company has shown such enterprise and initiative, and its significance is due to the fact that it is a straight business proposition and not coupled with any loan. As calculated to develop China's resources and in that way to develop the general economy, as well as to increase the revenues of the Government, however, this transaction should be regarded as a business proposition, by creating added security, increase the country's credit, and so on."

The Chinese Standard Oil agreement, which is an entirely different matter, American manufacturers cannot hope to sell their materials for the construction of the roads. This in turn depends upon the willingness of the public to purchase Chinese securities, and if the construction of the roads is to be followed by satisfactory arrangements with American contractors for the Red Cross conservancy scheme, it is to be hoped that the United States will make a loan to the Chinese government.

Mr. Straight said that the agreement should be regarded as a business proposition, by creating added security, increase the country's credit, and so on."

On cross-examination, Chambers said that he obtained his appointment in August, but that he did not attribute it to Senator Gore's influence.

Chambers said he asked Jacobs after the Bond-Gore incident how the three came to be up there in the hotel at the time. Jacobs replied, according to the witness:

"It was a frameup."

Chambers said that several days ago he heard that the case was coming to trial, that he wrote to Senator Gore about the matter and that Gore and he talked over the telephone about the case, the conversation resulting in his appearance as a witness.

The depositions of Miss Iva Emery, sister of a member of the Washington Associated Press staff, was read in behalf of Gore.

She testified that the time of the Bond-Gore incident she was living at the Winston Hotel. She said that a few days later Mrs. Bond approached her and began to talk about the case.

About that time, according to Miss Emery, Jacobs appeared in the doorway and said to Mrs. Bond:

"Quit talking about the case and at the same time hooked toward the witness and said:

"We don't need the assistance of either you or your brother. We will get him yet."

FOOD PRICES STILL RISING.

Official Statistics Show They Advanced Even in Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Retail prices for food averaged upon such products as enter into daily consumption of the families of workmen were at a higher level on October 15, 1913, ten days after the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill went into effect, than at any time in twenty-three years and ten months, according to a statement made public today from the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

That even with the last year prices have been actually advancing is evidenced in the calculations, comparing prices of October 15, 1913, with those of the same date in 1912, for thirteen of the fifteen articles for which quotations are given, advanced and only two declined in price.

Potatoes advanced 12.3 per cent.; eggs, 14.2; round steak, 12.9; lamb, 10.5; corn, 8.3; sirloin steak, 8.3; bacon, 8.2; lard, 7.8; pork chops, 6.3; butter, 3.7; and, 2.7; corn meal, 1.7, and, 1.7 per cent.

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR AFRICAN COLONISTS

If Chief Sam's Followers Get There, Says Liberian Consul, They'll All Die.

COULDN'T ENTER COUNTRY

Besides, Adds Dr. Barnes, No Ashantee Chief Has Any Land to Grant.

The difficulties that Chief A. C. Sam's adopted sons of Akim will meet when they reach the Gold Coast of Africa—if they ever do—were emphasized last night by Dr. Ernest Lyons, Liberian Consul-General in the United States, and Prof. J. Edmonstone Barnes, once Minister of Public Works in the negro republic.

The chief, by the way, was still among the missing yesterday afternoon. His forty colonists aboard the good ship Curlyba, in Erie Basin, waited in patience and hope for their leader, but the old sailor around the Erie Basin ship chandler has given up hope of his return.

Neither Dr. Lyons nor Dr. Barnes knew Chief Sam. But don't think his ship will ever sail. It does, they know it will never land on the Gold Coast of Africa because the American negro is persona non grata along that western shore.

Dr. Lyons has received many letters from persons in Oklahoma such as those whom Chief Sam has taken into his Akim Trading Company, Limited, for the "back to Africa" movement. He has warned them, he said, that the venture was foolhardy and last night he decided to get onto the trail of Sam to-day by visiting the vessel himself.

"In general," said Dr. Lyons, who was once United States Minister to Liberia, "it is true that the American negro is an undesirable person in any part of the world. He will not be allowed to enter the territory at all. He will find conditions ungenial, for the prejudice against him on the west coast is greater than it ever was in this country."

"The whole coast is partitioned among European nations, and if the American black man emigrates to Liberia, he will find conditions ungenial, for the prejudice against him on the west coast is greater than it ever was in this country."

"We gave them light," and Mr. Bemis here waved with extreme pride to a row of tin oil lamps, but our invention, through big wholesale merchants, then established our own selling agencies with the Chinese 3,000 and 4,000 miles away in the interior. They are a splendid people and our confidence in them has been amply justified."

"My pet," he said, "a perfect light and for 7 1/2 cents."

"We made them ourselves and sold them at a loss of one cent. The people here used oil in old days with a piece of cotton for a wick, and they produced nothing but smoke and darkness. We sold \$75,000 lamps the first year in 1903 and 2,000,000 the next. Our sales of oil have nearly tripled since then, going from 3,500,000 cases then to 9,000,000 last year."

"This lamp of mine has promoted industry in China and been a great uplift to the nation. They couldn't work in their silk after 4 o'clock in the day before they had it. Now they can work till 10 o'clock."

"I expect to spend \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in this new partnership in the near future. We urge and appeal to all merchants and commercial men of this country to join the movement of developing China."

"China is bound to progress, come what may, for internal disturbances cannot stop the great wave of advancement that has started."

The stocks of most of the Standard Oil subsidiaries strengthened on the news of the new field strategy. Standard Oil of New York jumped 1 1/2 points.

OPENS DOOR TO CAPITAL.

W. D. Straight Says Standard Oil Agreement Will Promote Trade.

Willard D. Straight, president of the American Asiatic Association, who represented the American group of negotiators, and is now associated with J. P. Morgan & Co., praised the Chinese Standard Oil agreement yesterday.

"As was stated at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association, the extension of our trade in the East depends primarily upon the initiative and enterprise of American business," said Mr. Straight, when asked his opinion of the agreement.

As president of the Asiatic Association, whose object is to promote the closer relations of the two countries.

"The Standard Oil Company has shown such enterprise and initiative, and its significance is due to the fact that it is a straight business proposition and not coupled with any loan. As calculated to develop China's resources and in that way to develop the general economy, as well as to increase the revenues of the Government, however, this transaction should be regarded as a business proposition, by creating added security, increase the country's credit, and so on."

The Chinese Standard Oil agreement, which is an entirely different matter, American manufacturers cannot hope to sell their materials for the construction of the roads. This in turn depends upon the willingness of the public to purchase Chinese securities, and if the construction of the roads is to be followed by satisfactory arrangements with American contractors for the Red Cross conservancy scheme, it is to be hoped that the United States will make a loan to the Chinese government.

Mr. Straight said that the agreement should be regarded as a business proposition, by creating added security, increase the country's credit, and so on."

On cross-examination, Chambers said that he obtained his appointment in August, but that he did not attribute it to Senator Gore's influence.

Chambers said he asked Jacobs after the Bond-Gore incident how the three came to be up there in the hotel at the time. Jacobs replied, according to the witness:

"It was a frameup."

Chambers said that several days ago he heard that the case was coming to trial, that he wrote to Senator Gore about the matter and that Gore and he talked over the telephone about the case, the conversation resulting in his appearance as a witness.

The depositions of Miss Iva Emery, sister of a member of the Washington Associated Press staff, was read in behalf of Gore.

She testified that the time of the Bond-Gore incident she was living at the Winston Hotel. She said that a few days later Mrs. Bond approached her and began to talk about the case.

About that time, according to Miss Emery, Jacobs appeared in the doorway and said to Mrs. Bond:

"Quit talking about the case and at the same time hooked toward the witness and said:

"We don't need the assistance of either you or your brother. We will get him yet."

FOOD PRICES STILL RISING.

Official Statistics Show They Advanced Even in Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Retail prices for food averaged upon such products as enter into daily consumption of the families of workmen were at a higher level on October 15, 1913, ten days after the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill went into effect, than at any time in twenty-three years and ten months, according to a statement made public today from the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

That even with the last year prices have been actually advancing is evidenced in the calculations, comparing prices of October 15, 1913, with those of the same date in 1912, for thirteen of the fifteen articles for which quotations are given, advanced and only two declined in price.

Potatoes advanced 12.3 per cent.; eggs, 14.2; round steak, 12.9; lamb, 10.5; corn, 8.3; sirloin steak, 8.3; bacon, 8.2; lard, 7.8; pork chops, 6.3; butter, 3.7; and, 2.7; corn meal, 1.7, and, 1.7 per cent.

15,000 AT K. OF C. BALL.

Interesting Drills Precede Dancing in Madison Square Garden.

The charity ball of New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus, took place last night at Madison Square Garden. It was estimated that more than 15,000 persons were present. The proceeds will be devoted to the many Knights of Columbus activities, including the maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium.

Before the dancing members of the Daughters of Isabella and the ladies' auxiliary committee gave an exhibition drill and dress parade. The fourth degree corps gave a drill and then the color guards marched onto the floor and the entire body concluded the maneuvers by assuming the form of a great cross.

The drill was in charge of Capt. J. P. McGuire of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, assisted by Capt. William J. Costigan of the same regiment.

The boxholders included Charles F. Murphy, Cornelius K. Kennedy, William F. Sheehan, Richard Carvel, William A. Brady, William R. Harvel and Justice Edward J. Gavegan.

WILSON TOO ILL TO GREET JERSEYMEN

President Insists, However, That Reception for 500 Go On Without Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Nearly 500 New Jersey Democrats and their wives and daughters attended a White House reception specially tendered to them by President and Mrs. Wilson to-night.

The event was unique among White House social functions, being given frankly in honor of those who had been associated with Mr. Wilson's political fortunes.

The reception was deprived of much of its expected pleasantness because of the absence of the President himself. Mr. Wilson lay in bed in a room above the White House, suffering from a cold. He was forced late in the afternoon to give up the idea of attending the reception, but insisted that it go on without him.

Many of the Jerseymen who had been invited to the reception were disappointed. The President would not be there to grasp their hands.

Vice-President Marshall stood at the head of the receiving line in the President's place. Except for this the receiving party was the same as it has been at the three state receptions given this spring in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary and members of Congress.

Next to the Vice-President stood Mrs. Wilson and then came the wives of the members of the Cabinet in order of their husbands' rank. Behind the receiving line stood a long row of members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary and members of Congress.

An effort was made by those having the reception to cheer up the Jerseymen by the giving of a small gift to each of the guests. The gift was a small box containing a letter from the President, in which he expressed his regret that he could not be present.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

The guests were then taken to the dining room where a large dinner was served. The President's health was such that he could not attend the reception.

JAPANESE A MENACE, CAMINETTI ASSERTS

Immigration Commissioner Warns House Committee Against All Asiatics.

NO PART OF U. S. IMMUNE

Treaties Do Not Prevent Passage of Exclusion Laws, He Insists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Disregarding the injunction of Secretary of State Bryan and other Administration officials that discussion of the Japanese question should be discouraged, Anthony Caminetti, the Commissioner of Immigration openly denounced the Japanese by name to-day and insisted that "all Asiatics, including Hindus were a menace to the country."

Mr. Caminetti made these statements before the House Committee on Immigration, which has under consideration the Raker exclusion bill, which was side tracked a week ago at the request of Secretary Bryan.

The impression is general in Congress that Commissioner Caminetti will be called to account for his utterances.

Mr. Caminetti was invited before the committee to discuss the question of legislation excluding the Hindus. He probably intended to speak on the "yellow peril," much to the delight of Republicans present and the amazement of Democratic leaders on the committee.

Asiatic immigration is a menace to the whole country, particularly to the Pacific coast," said Mr. Caminetti, whose home is in California. "The danger is general. No part of the United States is immune. The Chinese have spread over the entire country and the Japanese want to encroach."

Commissioner Caminetti referred to the Japanese at times as "Japs." He strongly urged that Congress pass laws to "prevent the Chinese from stealing into the country."

"The Chinese have become so accustomed that they can prosper in any part of our country," said Mr. Caminetti. "He probably intended to speak on the 'yellow peril,' much to the delight of Republicans present and the amazement of Democratic leaders on the committee."

Mr. Caminetti referred to the Japanese at times as "Japs." He strongly urged that Congress pass laws to "prevent the Chinese from stealing into the country."

"The Chinese have become so accustomed that they can prosper in any part of our country," said Mr. Caminetti. "He probably intended to speak on the 'yellow peril,' much to the delight of Republicans present and the amazement of Democratic leaders on the committee."

Mr. Caminetti referred to the Japanese at times as "Japs." He strongly urged that Congress pass laws to "prevent the Chinese from stealing into the country."

"The Chinese have become so accustomed that they can prosper in any part of our country," said Mr. Caminetti. "He probably intended to speak on the 'yellow peril,' much to the delight of Republicans present and the amazement of Democratic leaders on the committee."

Mr. Caminetti referred to the Japanese at times as "Japs." He strongly urged that Congress pass laws to "prevent the Chinese from stealing into the country."